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**FARMER'S
Catalogue
1903**



STRAWBERRIES

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants,
Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, etc.

L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski,

Oswego County, New York

"Molly and I and the Babies."

....A FEW TIPS....



Carrie L. Farmer
James Morris Farmer

L. J. Farmer
Helen Mary Farmer

The prospects for the berry grower are very bright. Small fruits have brought good prices during the past few years and we believe they will sell well for several years to come. The only discouraging feature is the high price of labor, but this is more than made up by the extra prices received. We believe the time to go into the berry business is right now.

The element that always causes so much trouble—those who do not make it a regular business, but go into berry culture just as a makeshift—are now pretty nearly weeded out.

The supply of first class plants was never so scarce as it is now, and we advise placing orders as early as possible.

R. M. Kellogg, writing for the Western Fruit Grower, says: "One thing is now well settled, and that is that the Rough Rider is a great acquisition. It proved later here by several days than any other variety. In fruit and foliage it closely resembles Bubach, but it is more vigorous and stools up readily. The berries are firm enough for long shipments and will surely become the leading variety for northern growers to ship to southern points. The size of the berries and bright red color will make it very attractive for home market after other berries run small or are out of the market."

The following notice appeared in the Rural New Yorker, December 16, 1893:

"The largest collection of strawberries shown by any State or exhibitor at the Columbian Exposition, was shown by L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y. He exhibited 70 varieties at one time. The marvel of it was the perfect condition in which it was received, owing to the careful manner in which it was packed. Crates were especially prepared, of the Atwater and Armstrong type, but instead of using baskets, the crates were filled with pastboard partitions, after the style of egg crates. A single berry, enveloped in cotton wadding— not batting—was placed in each compartment. The wadding absorbed the surplus moisture and prevented the berries from becoming soft. Not only did they come in good condition, but they kept perfectly when exposed to the air, for eleven days on plates. This experiment should settle the question of ventilation in shipping berries. These had no ventilation—were in almost air-tight compartments—and the condition in which they were received after an 800 mile ride, seems to prove that ventilation is not needed, but is rather an injury to fruit."

IMPORTANT--- In view of our purpose to furnish GOOD plants true to name and the great pains we take to secure plants of such a character, we know that our prices are very reasonable. In no other article of merchandise should quality count more than in plants, since their first cost, at high prices, is trifling compared with the labor and expense that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain rate any more than good cloth at shoddy prices, without loss to someone. We are not only anxious that our plants should please when received, but also when coming into bearing. We give to them close personal supervision, and sell such as we would set out ourselves. We give liberal count and remedy all errors. It is our sincere wish that every transaction should be to the advantage of the buyer as truly as to ourselves. That our prices are more moderate than many in the trade is due to the fact that we do business in small fruits on a large scale. We are willing, moreover, to conform our prices to other honorable dealers and will not be undersold by any first-class nursery. We think we can do as well by those desiring to purchase as any one, and therefore invite correspondence. In instances where parties expect to order largely, we would like an opportunity to price their list. Address,

L. J. FARMER, NURSERYMAN,

PULASKI, N. Y.

TO OUR PATRONS

IN presenting our catalogue for 1903, let us call your attention to the fact that we have had over 20 years' experience in berry culture, have tried most all the varieties introduced during these years, have experimented with the different methods of culture, fertilization, etc., and are in a position to give valuable advice to prospective planters. This advice is free for the asking to those who contemplate purchasing plants. It was just 20 years ago that we sent for 10,000 strawberry plants to E. P. Roe, the famous horticulturist and writer. This was our first large order to a nurseryman, although we had tried strawberries in a small way for several years previous. In handling the large orders that have come to us since, our mind often reverts to that first experience. What a big undertaking that first acre of strawberries seemed! The trimming of the plants, setting out, hoeing, cultivating, mulching, marketing, etc. We were only 17 years old then, but we got through it some way, and while the receipts from the first acre were not extraordinary (about \$100), they were enough to encourage us to try again, which we did with better results. We do not think it is good for a young person to have the very best results at first; it may turn their heads.

UPS AND DOWNS There are ups and downs in the berry business. Some years there will be drouths and some years there will be floods, just at the time when you don't want them. But as a rule the price is gauged according to the supply of first class fruit put upon the market; and, taken year in and year out, we would rather have the actual net profits from an acre of strawberries, taken care of as we know how to care for them, than the actual net profits of the best dairy of ten cows in the state of New York. We ought to know what we are talking about, as we have always kept a dairy to provide fertility that the farm might not run down; and have tried by up-to-date methods to get the most out of that dairy.

BIG MONEY IN STRAWBERRIES There is easy money in extra early strawberries like Johnson's Early, Texas, Excelsior, Earliest and Michel's Early if one has a good, early piece of land and is located near a good home market. We have also made money in shipping to the large northern towns and cities. There is lots of money to be made in growing the large late varieties like Rough Rider, Sample, Glen Mary, Ridgway, Sunshine, etc., to supply the big city markets and home trade late in the season. It was a poor season last year, but Mr. Learned secured \$700 per acre from the Rough Rider. Some years growers in our locality harvest as high as \$1,000 from an acre of late strawberries. The possibilities of an acre of strawberries are wonderful. To our mind there is nothing that the farmer can engage in that is so profitable, considering the cost.

A SIDE ISSUE Strawberries and other berry fruits make a fine crop to grow as a side issue when one's main business is dairying or poultry raising. They can be grown with about the same amount of help, and bring in a lump of money all at once, enabling the farmer to pay debts or provide luxuries for his family that he otherwise could not. The children can be kept at home by giving them a piece to grow berries upon, sharing receipts.

TERMS—PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Prices in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations.

Payment—This must be made in advance. We have no time to look up the responsibility of patrons, and too, plants always do better when paid for.

References—Write to our postmaster or express agent, or go to your nearest bank and have them write to our bank, if you wish to know whether we do as we agree with patrons.

How to Send Money—We prefer post office money orders or registered letters, but express orders, banker's money orders, draft on New York, etc., will be just as satisfactory. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.

When to Order—We receive and book orders at any time and acknowledge receipt of money by return mail. Plants are shipped from the time spring opens until winter closes in—almost every day. In the north we advise setting in April and May. Planting in the South is best done during October and November. Small garden patches are often set at any time during the growing season.

Make Your Order at Least \$1.00—If you do not want enough plants to come to this, join with a neighbor and make it several dollars if possible. The clerical work on a small order is just as much as on a large one, and there is no profit to us on the 25c order.

True to Name—We warrant our plants true to name, with the distinct understanding that should they prove otherwise we will refund the money or refill the order at no additional cost to the purchaser, but we are not liable for further damages. It is for our interests as well as our patrons' to have all plants true to name, but mistakes will sometimes happen in the best conducted establishments.

Substitution—It sometimes occurs that we run out of a variety before the shipping season is over, and unless otherwise instructed we reserve the right to substitute another equally as good.

How Far Can We Ship?—By use of damp moss and oiled paper we are enabled to ship plants most any distance. We have sent to every state in the Union, Bermuda, England, Mexico and the Klondike. Plants by mail and express to distant points is our specialty. It costs but 8 cts. a pound by mail to send plants to any place in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

Low Express Rate—We get the lowest express rates known—pound rates and 20 per cent off. For instance, if the general express rate is \$5 per 100 lbs. to your town, for a package of plants weighing 30 lbs. it would cost only \$1.20.

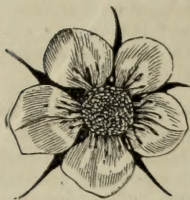
Remember in writing, that our postoffice, express, freight, telegraph, telephone, bank and fruit farms are all located at Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES

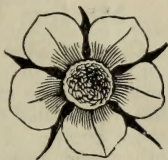
FOR early berries, select a warm, sandy or gravelly soil sloping to the east or south. For late berries choose a heavier soil, sloping to the north or west. For garden culture, set in rows three feet apart; for field culture, set in rows four feet apart, putting the plants one foot apart in the row. Remove all dead leaves, runners, and part of the live leaves, and shorten the roots to four inches. Set plants just as deep as they grew in the nursery.

Use anything that will get the roots down straight without doubling them up, such as an adz, short handled hoe, dibble or spade. Apply about half a ton of good high grade fertilizer, such as is used for potato growing and costing about \$30 per ton, to each acre. Put one-third on the soil before setting the plants, one-third at in-

tervals while they grow, and a third early in the spring before the fruiting season. Cultivate as often as possible with horse, and hoe often enough to keep the surface of the soil loose and the weeds from growing. It is cheaper to hoe eight times than four, because then the weeds never get the start. Cut off all blossoms the first year and all runners after the row has spread about one foot to eighteen inches in width. On the approach of cold weather, about November 15th to December 1st, cover lightly with straw, marsh hay or horse manure. Uncover in spring and place between rows as a mulch and carpet for pickers. If weeds come up among the plants before the fruit ripens, carefully pull them out.



Perfect Blossom



Imperfect Bloom

Varieties

Those marked (imp.) are imperfect in flower and need to have perfect flowered kinds set close to them. Add 25c per 100 if by mail.

Johnson's Early.—This is an extra early strawberry of the same season as Michel's Early, Earliest, Excelsior, etc. These varieties are fully one week earlier than Crescent, Clyde, Beeder Wood and other so called early berries. While this class of berries have ripened so early that the price has always been remunerative, the yield has averaged small. With us the Johnson's Early is as productive as Crescent and other very productive varieties. It is a long, pointed berry, dark colored, with the seeds set in large, deep cavities. Its markings show it to be a descendant from the native Virginian strawberries. The plants are excessive runners and probably would do better if not allowed to mat so thickly, but we have gotten the very best results when the plants were as "thick as hairs on a dog's back." The fruit is of good size, keeping its size better than any other extra early berry mentioned above. The plants average small, but have long, penetrating roots. I have such confidence in it that had I ten acres of early soil near any of the large cities, I should certainly set it to Johnson's Early this spring, expecting to make a small fortune. It is highly recommended by good authorities everywhere. I have planted largely and will continue to plant largely in future and unhesitatingly recommend it to my patrons. We have 200,000 plants to offer at

20c per doz, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1000, \$30 per 10,000.

Texas.—This variety was originated by Jacob C. Bauer, the originator of Excelsior, Van Deman and other well-known varieties of strawberries. The plants are stocky growers, not small like most extra early varieties, and produce an immense crop of large fruit about the color of Sample. We have not fruited it extensively, but Mr. Bauer reports that it is exceedingly valuable, more productive, larger and as early as Excelsior. We have only about 5,000 plants to sell at 25c per doz, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

Earliest.—Up to the advent of the Johnson's, this was our best extra early variety. I was amused at reading in the catalogue of Mr. Allen, of Maryland, that Earliest and Michel's Early were identical. All I can say is that Mr. Allen's eyes are too big to see small things or else he got his stock of Earliest from unreliable sources. The Earliest never grows quite as large as Michel the first picking, but they average larger throughout the season and are a deal more productive. The plants are even more vigorous than Michel's Early. Once let them have possession of the ground and they will keep it to the exclusion of weeds and grasses and will bear a fair crop every year if fertilized. The berries are not of high color—rather indifferent color, but the flavor is of the best. Those who long for the wild strawberries of childhood days, had better set Earliest; in fact it is an improved wild berry. The flavor is always fine; never sour in cold, wet weather like most varieties. For

4 A Patch of Johnson's Early is as Good as a Gold Mine.

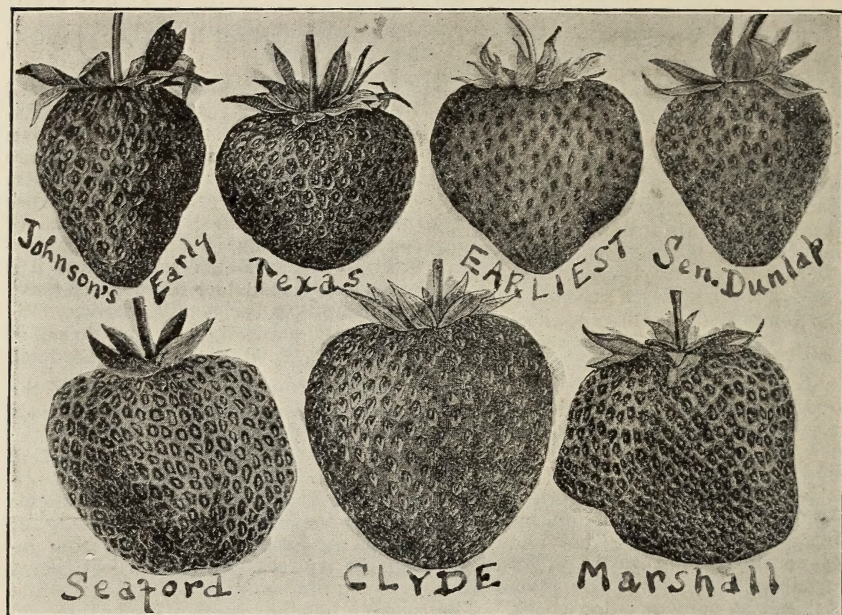
market purposes, the Johnson is better in every way. I have about 5000 plants of Earliest at 25c per doz, 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Medium Early Varieties

Clyde.—This variety follows closely on the heels of extra early kinds and on account of its enormous productiveness has been called the "Ben Davis" among strawberries. For gravelly upland and other well drained early soils, Clyde is,

The ideal conditions for it are rich gravel with hardpan subsoil, sloping to the south and plenty of hot sun, when the crop will be large, firm and well colored. When the color is good it is glossy and very attractive. 20,000 plants at 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Senator Dunlap.—One of the strange things of life is that a man will follow a certain course nearly all his life and just at the eleventh hour change right around and go the other way. The Senator



with me, the very best berry of its season. It is larger than Bubach, more productive and fully as well colored, entirely surpassing that fine old variety. The enormous quantity of fruit that the Clyde will produce is beyond comprehension to any person who has never seen it "throw fruit." Like other good things it has faults. It is soft and light in color and rots badly in damp weather. The plants lack foliage sufficient to shade the fruit on some soils, especially on clay where, with me, it is a big fizzle.

Dunlap was introduced and highly recommended by Matthew Crawford's company and is the only productive, rough and tumble variety ever introduced by that famous man. All his originations and introductions with possibly the exception of Brandywine, which is also unproductive with me, have been rank fizzles, under ordinary field culture. The common people, whom Lincoln said "God must have loved better than others because he made so many of them," have no use for the Margaret, Crawford,

Nick Ohmer and others of their class. With them a berry must be productive as well as fine flavored. The Senator Dunlap has all the qualifications of a good strawberry—productiveness, vigor, color and shape, but lacks size. It is a berry of the Warfield class, an improvement on that variety in many ways, but not so glossy in color. 20,000 plants at 25c per doz, 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Marshall.—This is a great favorite with fancy growers. When given the highest kind of culture it sometimes responds wonderfully. It is quite early and very large, attractive, and, having a deep, dark red color with glossy surface. 30c per doz, 75c per 170, \$5.00 per 1000.

Warfield.—A favorite for canning and shipping where large size is not exacted. It is very productive, glossy, dark red and very attractive in the baskets; ripens quite early. 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Edgar Queen. (Imp.)—One of the old standbys. Enormously productive. Plants vigorous; berries extremely large at first but run down small; averaging good size. 1000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100.

Bubach.—This has been the leading market variety for the past 20 years. It is large, enormously productive and quite early. The plants are stocky growers and do not run much. 10,000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Marie. (Imp.)—A seedling of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland, not fruited with us, but comes highly recommended. 2000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Miller.—An extra large berry that comes highly recommended but not fruited here. 1000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Parson's Beauty comes from Maryland where it has been largely planted. 10,000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Nichols Granville.—An improvement on Warfield; highly recommended. 1.00 per doz, \$4.00 per 100.

Seaford (Imp.)—This variety is very valuable as a canner and shipper. The

color is dark and the flesh very firm; enormously productive. The plants are very large and good runners. 5000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 1000.

Late Varieties

Rough Rider.—We introduced this variety in the spring of 1900. It is especially valuable for a long distance shipping variety or to produce the very latest berries of the season. With us the plants are large, stocky growers but do not run as much as most varieties. We believe this is the reason that it does not please some plant growers, because it is a shy plant maker on most soils. For the careful cultivator this will enhance its value. In the last unfavorable season they produced at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre on the grounds of the originator. From further investigation I am led to believe that it is a seedling of Bubach and Gandy as it shows the shape of Bubach, also size; and has the color, firmness and shipping qualities of the Gandy. The plants remind one of both the Gandy and Bubach. The foliage is the toughest and most vigorous of any variety we grow. This would be an ideal variety for such a section as the Hood River strawberry locality of Washington. It has been shipped to Boston (350 miles) in an ordinary express car and sold at wholesale for 12c per quart. It sold in Boston, July 2, 1899, for 20c per quart, wholesale. It does its best on soil that produces good crops of Bubach, such as our own county of Oswego and the Hudson River country. Good reports come from Geneva Station, from Michigan and many other sections. Mr. Chas. Learned, who originated the variety lives 8 miles from us. He has had uniformly good results with this berry for several years and now has discarded all others. The Rough Rider won a medal at the Pan American Exposition. Our 1901 catalogue gives a full history of the berry and will be mailed free on request. 100,000 plants, 25c doz, 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000. Selected plants—40c per doz, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

Sunshine (Imp.).—This is another very late variety, enormously productive and extremely large. The plants are great runners and very vigorous. The fruit is light colored and resembles the old Eureka, but is larger and more uniform. I know of no variety that will produce a larger crop of extra large berries. The flesh is not firm like Rough Rider but firm enough when refrigeration is used in shipping. 20,000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per hundred, \$5.00 per 1000.

The berries are dark colored, irregular and very firm, generally white tipped, unless allowed to thoroughly ripen. I should call this the "Ben Davis" among late strawberries. It has been reported that 20,000 quarts have actually been grown from an acre. 50,000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Sample.—It has been said that every variety of strawberry has many imperfections or "holes" in them. The Sample approaches the ideal more closely than



Glen Mary.—The editor of the Rural New Yorker once said that were he planting 10 acres of strawberries, 9 of them would be Glen Mary. With us, it would depend on the soil whether we planted any of them. On clay soil and low ground it is a decided failure, because of the rust. On loam or well drained stony soils there is no variety in existence that will produce more large, firm fruit from an acre. The plants are very large and stocky and make a fair

any variety we know and yet it has two serious faults, it is pistillate and lacks high flavor. But in the essential qualities that make up a great market variety it is almost ideal. The plants are large, stocky growers, producing just about the right number of nice, large, thrifty plants free from all disease. The berries are large, round as if turned in a lathe and with blunt end like Crescent. Indeed the best way to describe Sample is to call it a magnified Crescent—ma

nified in plant and fruit. It ripens mid-season and continues till very late. The berries are dark colored, firm and good shippers. 40,000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Ridgway.—This is the best variety we have ever grown on low, wet, clay soil. In fact it is the only variety that does its best on this kind of soil. On upland the berries are smaller but are produced in great quantities. I consider it the best variety we have to fertilize late pistilates like Sample and Sunshine. The plants are very stocky, with long, white fleshy roots that remind one of asparagus roots. It is the healthiest plant we have on the place. The fruit is medium size, regular and uniform in shape, looking as if every berry was turned out from a lathe. The color is glossy and the berries being rather blunt in form, can be readily turned hulls down, and when fixed off in this way, present a very pleasing appearance. It is the best strawberry to "plate" that we have ever grown. It sold for 20c per quart in Boston in 1899, alongside of Rough Rider. The fruit is not firm, but will stand a great deal of wet without rotting. 25,000 plants, 30c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Brandywine.—This is a berry of the Gandy type; larger and a little better in color. It is rather unproductive with us, but the plants are very vigorous and do exceedingly well in some locations, especially Florida and California. 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Gandy.—One of the varieties that does its best in certain localities in the hands of skillful growers. It lacks productiveness with us, but the berries are large, firm and of fine shipping qualities. 10,000 plants, 25c per doz, 60c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Atlantic.—Plants are slow growers, producing few runners. The fruit is produced in abundance if given the highest culture. Color, dark glossy red. Shape of berry long and pointed. 30c per doz, 75c per 100.

Nick Ohmer.—This berry was highly praised when introduced, but has never done well with us. 30c doz, 60c per 100.

Wm. Belt.—An enormous berry and produces immense crops the second year of fruiting. It is not satisfactory with us. 30c per doz, 60c per 100.

Additional List of Strawberries

	Doz.	100	1000
Aroma.....	\$ 30	\$ 60	\$ 4 00
Auto.....	60	2 50	.....
August Luther.....	30	60	5 00
Beeder Wood.....	25	60	4 00
Bennett.....	25	60	4 00
Barton.....	25	60	4 00
Bismark.....	25	50	4 00
Bisel.....	25	60	4 00
Brunette.....	30	60	3 00
Crescent.....	25	60	4 00
Challenge.....	1 00	4 00	.....
Chellie.....	50	2 00	.....
Carmi Beauty.....	30	1 00	.....
Cameron's Early.....	1 00	5 00	.....
Columbian.....	30	1 00	.....
Commander.....	50	2 00	.....
Carrie Silvers.....	30	1 00	.....
Duncan.....	1 00	5 00	.....
Downing's Bride.....	25	50	2 00
Early Hathaway.....	2 00	10 00	.....
Excelsior.....	25	60	4 00
Enhance.....	30	60	4 00
Enormous.....	30	60	4 00
Fairfield.....	50	2 00	.....
Gibson.....	30	60	4 00
Gersonda.....	30	60	4 00
Haverland.....	30	60	4 00
Hoffman.....	30	60	4 00
Hero.....	50	3 00	.....
Jessie.....	30	60	5 00
Joe.....	40	1 00	.....
Klondike.....	50	1 00	.....
Lady Thompson.....	30	60	4 00
Lester Lovett.....	75	4 00	.....
Lovett.....	30	60	.....
Lyon.....	1 00	3 00	.....
Louis Hubach.....	2 00	10 00	.....
Livingston.....	30	1 00	.....
Lady Garrison.....	30	1 00	.....
Luxury.....	30	1 00	.....
Maximus.....	30	60	.....
Minute Man.....	50	2 90	.....
Michel's Early.....	25	60	4 00
Margaret.....	30	60	4 00
Morgan's Favorite.....	30	1 00	1 00
Midnight.....	50	2 00	.....
Monitor.....	30	1 00	.....
McKinley.....	30	1 00	.....
Manokin.....	30	1 00	.....
New Globe.....	30	1 00	.....
New York.....	30	1 00	.....
Nichol's Granville.....	1 00	4 00	.....
Nettie.....	30	1 00	.....
Oom Paul.....	1 00	5 00	.....
Porto Rico.....	30	1 00	.....
Paris King.....	30	1 00	.....
Parker Earle.....	30	75	.....
Pride of Cumberland.....	30	1 00	.....
Palmer Early.....	30	1 00	.....
Pocomoke.....	30	60	4 00
Saunders.....	30	60	4 00
Sharpless.....	30	60	4 00
Southerland.....	50	2 00	.....
Splendid.....	30	60	4 00
Sampson.....	50	2 50	.....

8 If You Want Berries After Others are Done Plant Rough Rider.

Stahelin	75	5 00	.....	Twilight	30	80	.....
Springdale Beauty.....	75	3 50	.....	Uncle Jim.....	50	2 00	.....
Success.....	30	1 00	.....	Uncle Sam.....	50	2 50	.....
Sheppard.....	30	1 00	.....	Woolverton.....	30	75	.....
Tennessee Prolific.....	30	60	4 00	Warfield.....	25	60	4 00
Tubbs.....	30	60	4 00	Yant.....	50	2 00	.....

RASPBERRIES

RED and black raspberries have proved to be exceedingly profitable crops to raise during the past few years. The ruling price for black caps has been 10c per quart in our local markets and red berries have sold much higher. Cuthberts have sold in Boston as high as 30c per quart, when shipped from this county. A well tended raspberry patch will produce nearly as many quarts as the same area in strawberries, and the work can be done almost entirely with the cultivator after the first year. Set reds in rows five or six feet apart and blacks and purples in rows about seven or eight feet apart. Set the plants one to three feet apart in the row. It takes about 2,000 plants to the acre. Keep well cultivated and hoed, and nip back the canes when one foot high the first year and when two feet high in the following years. In the spring of each year trim out all old wood if it has not been done after the fruiting season, shorten in the ends of the canes, cultivate thoroughly and apply about 500 to 1,000 pounds of good strong commercial fertilizer, especially rich in phosphoric acid and potash, to each acre. If well fertilized and cultivated, the raspberry patch can be made to last almost indefinitely in the same place. If wanted by mail add 5c per doz. and 50c per hundred for postage.

Marlboro.—Color, red. The best extra early variety for the North as it is large, firm and very productive. The color is beautiful but the quality is not equal to Cuthbert. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Miller. (red)—Very popular in the south and most sections of the United States as an extra early. The fruit is about the same shape as black caps and not as large as Marlboro. The plants are vigorous. 30c per doz, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

Cuthbert (red)—This variety is the par excellence red raspberry with most careful growers. The quality is of the best, the vigor of the plants is unexcelled and when the suckers are kept down the yield is excellent. The finest flavored of all and if you sell a customer a lot of the berries, he wants more the next year. The finest shortcake in existence can be made of Cuthbert raspberries. 30c per doz, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

Loudon (red)—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, beginning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general

appearance but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tip to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices. For market purposes, I prefer Loudon; for home use I prefer Cuthbert. 30c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Phoenix (red)—This is a very early red raspberry, showing great vigor and productiveness. The fruit is produced in quantity and is of fine flavor. 30c per doz, \$1.00 per 100.

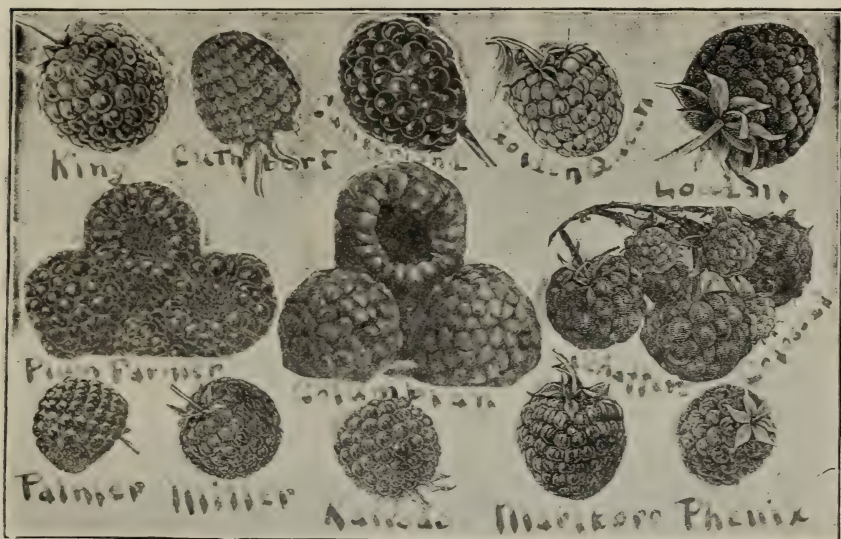
Palmer (black)—This is the best of the extra early varieties of black raspberries. The fruit is medium in size, of fine quality and produced in great abundance. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Plum Farmer (black)—This is the best all around blackcap raspberry that we have ever fruited. It begins to ripen but a few days later than the Palmer and produces the largest crop of the largest berries that we believe it possible to gather from a blackcap bush. The fruit

has a bloom somewhat like the Gregg, while the Cumberland is almost jet black. The berries are thick meated and very firm, while the Cumberland is thin meated and rapidly goes down in the baskets. The bushes are the most rampant, healthy growers we have on the place. I have sold these plants to some of the best growers all over the United States and only the greatest praise comes from them all. I have fruited them side by side under the same circumstances with Cumberland, Kansas and others and the Plum Farmer is the best of all.

the blacks and reds as they generally show some of the traits of both. For instance, the fruit is large and softer like the reds while the canes grow more like the blacks. The Shaffer is an enormous yielder and pays well to grow for home use or nearby market. 30c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Columbian (purple)—This can be well named the 'Tree raspberry,' as it is the most rampant grower of all raspberries. The originator trained one bush 13 feet high and picked one bushel of fruit from it in one season. The fruit of Colum-



Those who want a blackcap for business, a plant they don't have to pet, had better set the Plum Farmer. The berries sell themselves. Customers when shown them, hold up their hands and say "Oh, my!" 30c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Cumberland (black) — This variety was introduced several years ago as the largest and best of all blackcaps. It has never shown great merit with us. 30c per doz, \$2.00 per 100.

Shaffer (purple)—The Shaffer belongs to the class of raspberries that are generally supposed to be crosses of

bian is firmer and of slightly better quality than Shaffer, but it is of poorer color and not so easily picked. The canes of Shaffer are purple and the Columbian canes are yellow. If I were to plant for home use or canning I should select Columbian; if for market, the Shaffer. Both of these raspberries are midseason in fruiting. 30c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

King. — A comparatively new variety that is becoming very popular. Very early, large, productive, hardy and free from disease. Highly recommended by Ohio Exp. Station. 50c doz, \$3.00 per 100.

Golden Queen—The best yellow one; very fine quality. 35c per doz, \$1.50 asberry. Large, hardy and product- per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

BLACKBERRIES

THE culture of the blackberry is very similar to that of the raspberry. Set the plants in rows about eight feet apart and the plants one to three feet apart in the rows. Do not cultivate deep, as this tends to break the roots and cause suckers to come up that interfere with cultivation. Keep down all young suckers that come up between the rows. The blackberry makes a profitable crop to raise in sections where wild ones are not too plentiful. It is easier for the farmer to care for a couple of hundred plants and have all the berries the family wants than to spend a whole day, when he needs rest, in roaming the fields for wild ones.



Snyder.—This is the best early market variety for the North. It is round in shape, firm and produced in immense quantities. The flavor is not the best unless you allow them to get thoroughly ripe and soft. The canes are stubbed, stocky growers. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Taylor.—The Taylor is the sweetest and best of all blackberries. It begins to ripen in midseason and lasts until quite late, producing an immense crop of fruit which is long in shape like the wild berries. Those who long for the sweet, wild blackberries of their childhood days had better plant the Taylor.

The canes are hardy and can be told by their yellowish tint. We grow this variety more largely than any other and have fully 100,000 plants to offer, hence the low price. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Stone's Hardy.—What the Snyder is for early this is for late. It is just like that variety to all appearances, but late. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Erie.—The very largest of all the blackberries. The fruit is round and very beautiful and produced in great abundance when the canes do not winter-kill. We do not advise planting it in

Northern New York and similar locations. 45c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Ancient Briton.—One of the best, very large, hardy blackberries to grow in the North. 45c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Lovett's Best.—Adapted to the South. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100.

Rathbun.—An extremely large berry but not quite hardy enough for the North. 75c per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

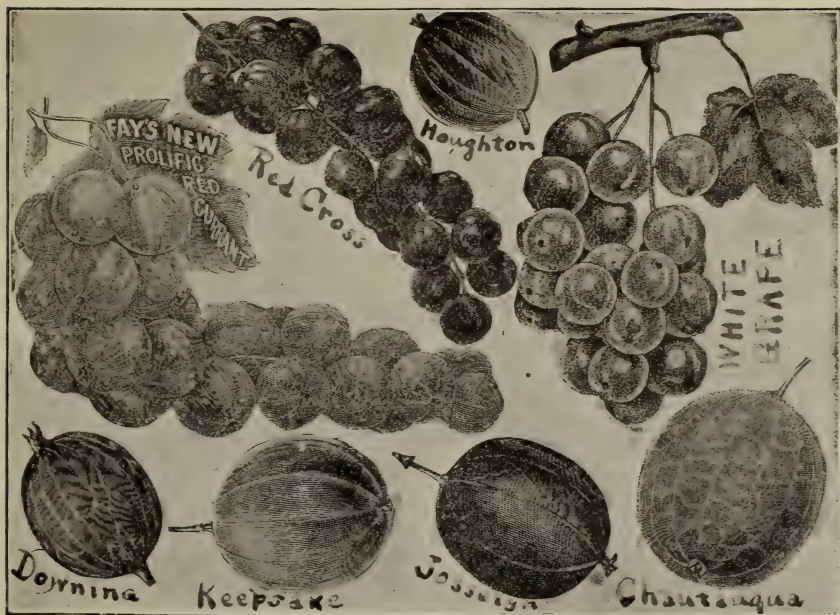
Eldorado.—A comparatively new variety which is in great demand. 75c per doz, \$3.00 per 100.

Iceberg.—A paradox of the fruit world—a white blackberry. This produces a fine crop of beautiful berries when laid down and covered, but is not

hardy enough here for an open winter. It is being largely planted by amateurs who have time to cover them for winter and by parties further south who do not have to cover. We have a fine, large stock. 10c each, 75c per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

Mersereau.—Claimed to be a great improvement on the Snyder, larger, more vigorous if possible, and better colored fruit. We have about 2,000 plants at 75c per doz, \$4.00 per 100.

Lucretia Dewberry.—From the fact that dewberries ripen so early, they have become quite profitable with those who can give the necessary care. They require to be trained to wires like grapes or tied to stakes. Lucretia is the best we have tried. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100.



CURRENTS

I DO NOT advise the setting of large plantations of currants for market purposes unless you are sure you have a good market. Our experience is that the supply in most markets already surpasses the demand. But I do advise having a few

12 No San Jose Scale Has Ever Been Seen on Our Grounds.

bushes for home use, as the currant is a very valuable fruit. Currants do best on very strong, rich soil. Make the rows five feet apart and put the plants three feet apart in the row. Our plants are two years old.

Fay's Prolific.—This is, to our mind, the very best red currant. It ripens earlier than most currants, is very productive, extra large and of fine flavor. Well grown Fay currants will sell in any market when most others will go begging. 10c each, 75c doz, \$5.00 per 100.

Red Cross.—Originated by Jacob Moore, who selected it as true best from thousands of seedlings. Claimed to be vigorous as North Star, larger than Fay or Cherry and with bunches as long as Victoria. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

White Grape.—The finest of all the white currants and the sweetest and best flavored of all currants. It is the earliest currant to ripen and is very productive. We unhesitatingly recommend this as the best currant for home use and the best white one for market. 10c each, 75c per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

Cherry, Versailles, Red Dutch, Lee's Prolific, North Star, 10c each, 60c per doz., \$4.00 per 100. **Victoria, Pomona and Wilder** 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES are a great drug in most markets and I do not advise their extensive planting. A few for home use is enough for most people to have. They are fine made into jam and canned. The smaller varieties are more productive and satisfactory for the average planter. Plant the same distance as currants. Keep the worms off by sprinkling with hellebore or paris green.

Houghton.—This is the smallest, most vigorous and productive of all the gooseberries. The fruit is fine flavored and best of all for home use. The color is pale red and the berries are smooth. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$4.00 per 100.

Downing.—Larger than Houghton and almost as productive but not quite as fine flavored. Color pale green. These two are the most grown of all varieties in America. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$4.00 per 100.

Josselyn or Red Jacket.—A large American variety that is destined to be-

come very popular; possibly surpassing the Downing and Houghton some day. Color deep red. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Keepsake.—One of the largest and most productive of the English sorts. Color light green; smooth berries. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Chautauqua.—A cross of the American and English varieties, said to be very vigorous and productive. Color green. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Industry.—One of the favorite English varieties, but it has never done well with us. Color red. 25c each, \$2.00 doz.

GRAPES

GRAPES do best in a sunny location on the south side of buildings, tight board fences, etc., where the sun can play over them nearly all day. The fruit is produced in greater abundance, ripens up better and the vines remain in a healthier condition. Set in rows eight feet apart with vines about eight to ten feet apart in the row. Dig a hole about one foot deep and three feet long, put some rich soil in the bottom and plant the vine on this. Keep trimmed and trained to trellis every year. It will pay to get a good treatise on the culture of the grape and study it carefully. Every farmer should have a dozen or more vines for home consumption. Prices are for two-year vines postpaid.

Diamond.—A large, yellowish white tative. Ripens midseason. 15c each, grape of fine quality and very produc- \$1.50 per doz.

The Columbian Raspberry Is the Giant Among Raspberries. 13

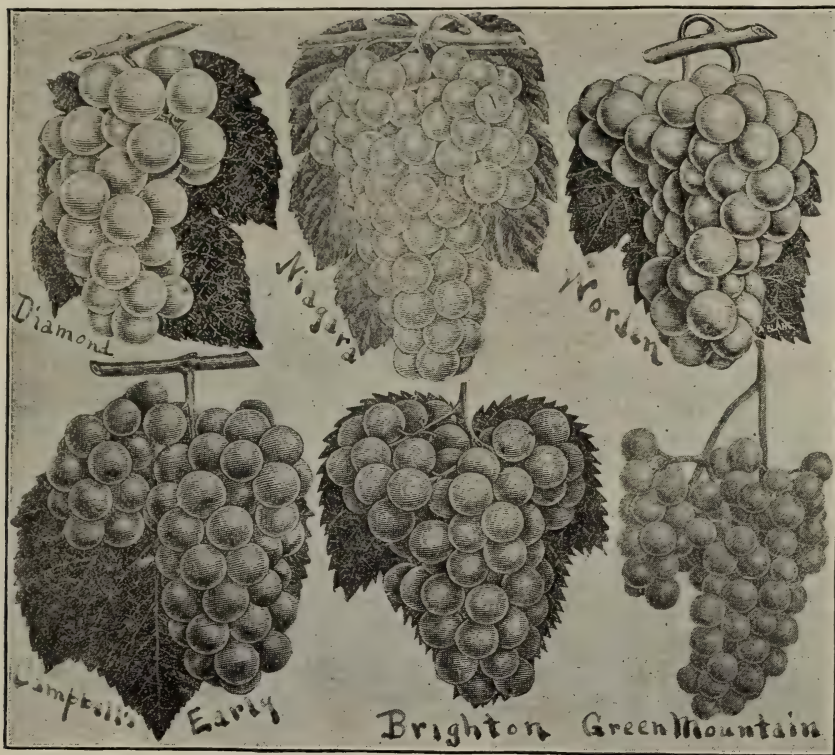
✓ **Niagara.**—Most popular of all the white grapes. Bunches very large, often weighing over a pound; berries large. Vines enormously productive. Ripens midseason. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

✓ **Worden.**—The best black grape we have ever grown for home use and universally popular with all. The vines are slow growers and are loaded every year

bunches are medium in size; the berries a little larger than Delaware. It ripens earliest of all good grapes, Desirable for home use. 30c each, \$3.50 per doz.

✓ **Brighton.**—Color red. Flavor very fine. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Delaware.—The finest flavored of all. Color red. Vines lack in vigor in some sections, but very productive when it



with large stems of fine flavored grapes. Ripens very early. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

✓ **Campbell's Early.**—A new black grape which ripens in advance of all. It is very hardy, productive and of fine flavor. The seeds part readily from the pulp and need not be swallowed. 25c each.

✓ **Green Mountain.**—The earliest and sweetest of all the white grapes. The

thrives. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

✓ **Concord.**—The most popular grape in America. Hardy, productive and free from disease. Succeeds when others fail. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

✓ **Moore's Early.**—Extremely early, ripening nearly two weeks ahead of Concord, its parent. Berries very large and of fine flavor. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Catawba.—A very fine late grape

that keeps best of all Color red; quality sprightly and excellent. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Agawam.—A pale red grape of large size and fine quality. Hybrid of foreign and American vines. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

ASPARAGUS does best on well drained upland. Avoid low, wet, frosty land for this crop. Plow furrows as deep as the plow will run, and about five feet apart. Set the plants one foot apart in the bottom of the furrow. Cover lightly with earth. When the shoots get six inches high, hoe more earth about them and continue to hoe in at intervals during the season till the trench is full. Cultivate the middles and keep down all weeds. Mulch the rows with rich manure every winter and apply enough brine to keep the weeds from growing, or keep them down with hoe and cultivator. Cuttings may be made the second spring from planting. Every farmer ought to have a large asparagus bed—at least 100 plants—and there is money in it for market. There are six good varieties: Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil. Price 30c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Add 5c per doz., 30c per 100 if by mail.

Rhubarb Roots—The best early sort 10c each, \$5 per 100.

Novelties

Japanese Wineberry—Bearing plants 10c each; dozen 50c.

Strawberry-Raspberry—Two, 10 cts; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry—Twenty-five cents each; dozen \$2.50.

Dwarf Juneberry—Twenty cts each; dozen \$1.50.

Extra Large Plants

It sometimes happens that parties want almost immediate results from fruit plants. We have a quantity of bearing plants of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., that we will have to remove this spring, and should you be in need of any of these, we will quote prices. The expense of digging and packing these plants is much greater than ordinary plants, otherwise the price would be the same. These plants better be sent by freight or express.

Out Door Roses

Dorothy Perkins—This new rose was grown from seed of Rosa Wichuriana, crossed with pollen from Mme. Gabrielle Luizet. In habit of growth, in foliage and blooming in immense clusters, it



Dorothy Perkins

closely resembles the Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell pink color. It belongs to the Rambler type, often attaining a growth of fifteen feet in one season. Unlike the other Ramblers the flowers are very sweet scented. Very hardy, having withstood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero. Thirty cents each; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

Crimson Rambler—The most popular

Have You a Full Fledged Fruit Garden? If not, why not? 15

of all out door climbing roses. Flowers produced in immense clusters that completely cover the plants. 25c each.

Yellow Rambler—Very similar to above but requires longer time to get into full bloom; color, yellow.

Alfred Colcomb—Color carmine-crimson.

Anna de Diesbach—Rich Carmine.

American Beauty—Deep, brilliant rosy carmine, shaded towards the center with rich carmine-crimson. 30c each.

Coq. des Alps—White, tinged blush.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center.

La France—Peach pink.

Magna Charta—Dark pink.

Margaret Dickson—White with pale flesh center.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry rose mingled with carmine.

Madame Plantier—Pure white.

Paul Neyron—Lovely dark pink. Flowers largest of all.

Persian Yellow—Yellow; hardy.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Dark crimson-maroon.

Caprice—Striped. Pink dashed with white and carmine.

Chas. LaFebre—Crimson.

Clio—Delicate satin blush with light shading of rosy pink.

Coq. des Blanches—Color white.

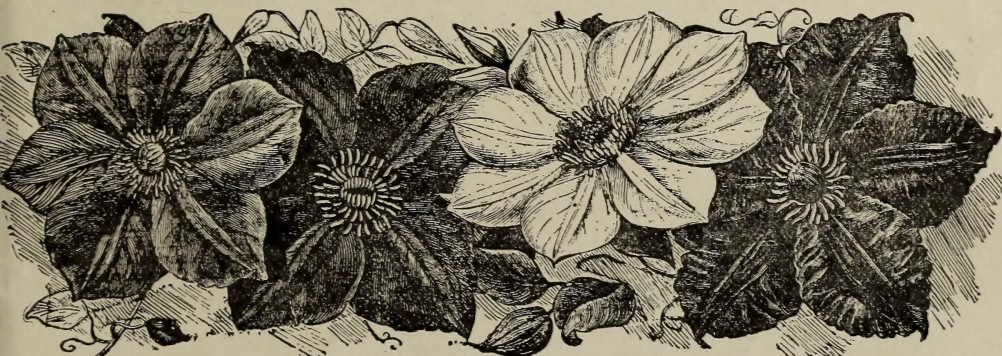
Princess Adelaide—(Moss rose). Rosy pink.

Crimson Globe—(Moss). Rich, deep crimson.

Blanche Morreau—(Moss). Pure white.

Cumberland Belle—(Moss). Pink climbing.

Prices of the above two-year-old roses, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen. We will mail one plant each of the twenty-five kinds for \$3.50.



Madame Veillard

Jackmanni

Henry

Mad. Ed. Andre

Clematis

Madame Veillard—Light rose color, with lilac shading.

Jackmanni—Intense violet purple with rich velvety appearance, flower four to six inches in diameter. Blooms from July until cut by frost.

Henry—Large, creamy white, perpetual bloomer, hardy and vigorous.

Mad. Ed. Andre—Color, a distinct crimson red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Prices, 25c each, postpaid. One plant of each of the four kinds for 75c.

Seed Potatoes

Early Michigan—This is the only variety we grow. It is a white potato similar to the Beauty of Hebron in shape, extremely early, of fine quality and productive. It is the best extra early potato we have ever grown. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; smaller size, 40c pk; \$1.25 bushel.

16 Bunch Your Order With Neighbors; Make it Large as Possible,

White Wyandottes

It is conceded by best authorities that the White Wyandotte is the best breed for all around purposes. It is the only breed of fowls that we have on our own place. The following are their characteristics:

Snow white plumage, yellow legs and rose combs. They are great layers. The best winter layers of any breed we know of and they lay well in summer. They mature very early and are the best for broilers, having bright yellow skin and legs. They are nearly as large as the Plymouth Rocks and twice as large as the Leghorns, laying fully as many eggs as the latter breed.

Cockerels.—We have a few fine cockerels for immediate sale at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each, depending on size and markings. These are just the thing to get to breed up your common fowls.

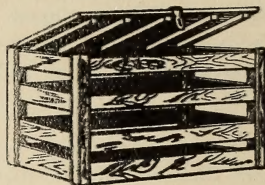
Eggs For Hatching.—From best matings, \$1.25 per 13, \$2.00 for 26. From good stock but not quite so fancy, \$1.00 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Eggs and cockerels packed securely to go any distance.

Rural Books for the Fruit Grower

	Not pre-paid.	Pre-paid
Roe's Success with Small Fruits.....	\$1 00	\$1 10
Bush Fruits, by Prof. F. Card	1 50	1 65
American Fruit Culturist, Thomas	2 50	2 75
Practical Fruit Grower, Maynard.....	50	55
Fungi and Fungicides, Weed.....	1 00	1 10
Fumigation Methods, Prof. Johnson	1 00	1 10
Grape Culturist, A. S. Fuller	1 50	1 65
Grape Grower's Guide, Charlton.....	75	80
Green House Construction, Prof. L. R. Taft.....	1 50	1 65
Green House Management, Prof. L. R. Taft	1 50	1 65
Horticulturist's Rule Book, L. H. Bailey.....	75	80
Insects Injurious to Fruits, Saunders	2 00	2 20
The New Horticulture, H. A. Stringfellow	1 00	1 10
The Nursery Book, L. H. Bailey.....	1 00	1 10
The Nut Culturist, A. S. Fuller.....	1 50	1 65
Peach Culture, Fulton.....	1 00	1 10
Pear Culture for Profit, Quinn.....	1 00	1 10
Henderson's Hand Book of Plants	3 00	3 25
Propagation of Plants, A. S. Fuller	1 50	1 65
Plums and Plum Culture, Prof. F. A. Waugh.....	1 50	1 65
Principals of Fruit Growing, L. H. Bailey.....	1 25	1 35

Pruning Book, L. H. Bailey.....	1 50	1 65
Quince Culture, W. W. Meech	1 00	1 10
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Varieties etc., H. B. Ellwanger.....	1 25	1 35
Parsons on the Rose.....	1 00	1 10
Small Fruit Culture, A. S. Fuller	1 00	1 10
The A B C of Strawberry Culture, T. B. Terry and A. I. Root.....	50	55
Strawberry Culturist, A. S. Fuller	25	30
Spraying of Plants, E. G. Lodeman	1 00	1 10
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard, Henry Stewart.....	1 00	1 10
Drainage, Chamberlain.....	35	40

Berry Crates and Baskets



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots, address

L. J. FARMER,
Pulaski, N. Y.

Planet Jr. Cultivators

The Planet, Jr., No. 8 Horse Hoe, price \$8.00 complete.

Planet Jr, 12 tooth strawberry cultivator complete, \$8.00.

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe (hand) complete, \$6.50.

Prices of other Planet Jr. tools given upon application.

Strawberry Setter—The adz-shaped tool used by L. J. Farmer for setting strawberries, etc. Price, hand made, 75c; postpaid, \$1.00.

BEES AND QUEENS

Gray Carniolans are the bees that work on red clover, also the gentlest bee in the world. One (two frame) nucleus and young queen from an imported mother, \$2.25, or queen alone 75 cents. Order now and send money when you want bees. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Italians at same price.

L. H. PERRY, Cigarville, N. Y.

FARMER'S FRUIT FARMER

The publication of our little paper, "Farmer's Fruit Farmer," was discontinued with the April, 1902, issue. The subscription list was transferred to the Western Fruit Grower of St. Joseph, Mo. Subscribers to Farmer's Fruit Farmer should receive the Western Fruit Grower in its place. If you do not get that paper as you should, please write to me about it, explaining when you subscribed and when your subscription should expire. Please do this, even though you may have written us previously about it. It sometimes takes quite a time to get all things straightened out when transfers are made. The Western Fruit Grower is brim full of good things. It has the best Horticultural writers. The subscription price is 50c per year. In combination, where Farmer's Fruit Farmer was offered, we will supply a six-months subscription to Western Fruit Grower in place of one year's subscription to the Fruit Farmer. Address L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE KANSAS STRAWBERRY

In the spring of 1900 I received a letter from Mr. Allen offering me \$25 cash and 2,000 plants of the Kansas strawberry in exchange for 2,000 plants of the Rough Rider strawberry. I accepted the offer. The plants came and were trenched in little beds as per our "New Strawberry Culture." We sold one dozen plants to Mr. Learned, the originator of Rough Rider, for \$5, that being the retail price asked by Mr. Allen. The remainder of the plants were put out on our place in different locations and on two widely differing kinds of soil, gravel and clay loam. Mr. Learned set the plants on muck along side of Rough Rider. They made a good run and fruited in 1901. The fruit was too small for any sort of use, and as Mr. Learned expressed it, he was glad he had set only one short row in the spring of 1901. In the spring of 1902, Mr. Learned offered the plants on this small row—about 10,000—to me for \$3. I took up with the offer and dug the plants. I sent out about 3,000 of these plants before I discovered that they were affected with a disease of the roots, which often affects plants of low vitality. I threw away the balance, and had to refill the orders with plants of other varieties, where these Kansas plants were sent. The plants that I set out on our own grounds made a good growth, but were badly affected with disease. The excessive runner production seemed to ruin their vitality. They were planted right beside Rough Rider and other standard varieties. The Rough Rider was fully three times as large. The Kansas was so small that we let over half of them go to waste without picking. I have no means of knowing how this berry does with its introducer. I hope it does better with him than with me. I only re-set a few rows in 1901 and did not set a plant in 1902. I did not have to "kick it out;" it went because it was of no value on our place. The Lady Rusk is a better berry with us, and the Lady Rusk has been discarded because it was too small. Why introduce more small, pistillate, midseason berries? The people want large staminate varieties, either early or very late.

TESTIMONIALS

NORTH SCRIBA, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1903.

I am very much pleased with the Rough Rider berry. It did the best of any kind for me last year. Shall set nearly all Rough Rider this year.

J. F. CONANT.

OSWEGO CENTER, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

In 1902 I fruited only four varieties of strawberries in the field—Rough Rider, Wm. Belt, Marshall and Atlantic. The Rough Rider did the best, Wm. Belt next. The Rough Rider was the only one that was not injured by the heavy frost on May 10th. This year I shall set three-fourths of my patch to Rough Riders as they look fine in the crate and sell well and yield well.

W. S. GRAHAM.

FARMER, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1903.

We are very much pleased with the Rough Rider strawberry. Although they did not receive as good care as many would give them, perhaps, the vines were loaded with very large, nice berries. We thought so favorably of them we set out more of them last spring, and hope to give them a better trial. We think with good care and cultivation they are a splendid berry, especially for distant markets.

MRS. S. L. MOREHOUSE.

TRUMANSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

The Rough Rider is a fine berry and I can say I think it an exceedingly good bearer and good flavor; Has large berries. I like it, although it rotted as well as others, for it was so wet, last year, but I can recommend it as a first-class berry.

J. J. DICKERSON.

AFTON, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1902.

The Rough Rider is all right here as to productiveness, size, firmness and quality. A good market berry.

C. W. GRAHAM.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1902.

I visited the grounds of Mr. Chas. Learned, last season, to obtain all of the information I could about the new strawberry, "Rough Rider" for my own benefit, and found just what I have been looking for—the best shipping and canning berry. It was a fine sight to see the big, luscious plants loaded with bright red and beautiful shaped berries. Its originator deserves great credit for producing so profitable a berry.

W. J. POTTER.

[Mr. Potter purchased 10,000 plants of Rough Rider, last spring, and after seeing the berry in fruit did not regret it.—L. J. F.]

UNION SQUARE, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1903.

With me the Rough Rider has proven itself to be all that you have ever claimed for it. Last season, although unfavorable in many respects, it gave a large yield of extra fine fruit. The ones I shipped brought fancy prices. We consider it extra for table use. I am sorry that I did not set more plants of that variety last spring. Shall set only the Rough Riders and Ridgway the coming spring.

JOHN F. HARTSON.

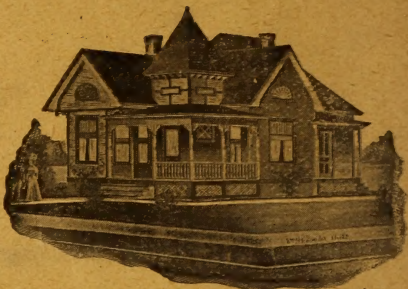
SCRIBA, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1903.

The Rough Rider is all right. The yield was good and they did not rust with me, last season.

C. A. STONE.

100 House Plans for Everybody

Do you intend to build a house? If so, you should have a copy of "IDEAL HOMES." This handsome cloth bound book contains 109 pages, is 8½x10½ inches in size, and illustrates 100 house designs of medium priced houses, besides plans for four good, sensible barns. Thirty-four of these houses range in cost from \$500 to \$1,500; the others from \$1,550 up. The price of the book is \$1.00 and is worth \$5.00 to any one who intends to build. Make remittance by Post Office or Express Order to



L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.

No. 380

STATE OF NEW YORK--DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to certify that the stock of the nursery of L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, County of Oswego, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1889, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Dated September 20, 1902, Albany, N. Y.

C. A. WIETING, Commissioner of Agriculture.

TESTIMONIALS

CENTRAL SQUARE, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

Yours of the 9th at hand and was glad to hear from you and "Rough Rider." The plants I bought of you in the spring of 1901 I cropped in 1902 and they grew a fine crop and I picked berries as late as July 21. I shall use Rough Rider as a fertilizer for Bubach this season, as it has done well for me and I cannot speak too highly for them. It is a good plant maker and strong in pollen. In fact all the plants I have bought of you have given good satisfaction. Will give you an order this spring for some kinds which I have not. Will be glad to hear from you at any time in regard to the strawberry business. The past year has been a hard one here on account of the wet weather. It was a hard matter to keep ahead of the weeds, which I did but it was a task. I received \$400.20 net for one and a half acres. Some of my Rough Riders brought 15c per box, net, at Syracuse, N. Y. I sell all of my berries in Syracuse. O. H. MERCHANT.

REPORT OF GENEVA EXP. STATION, 1902.

ROUGH RIDER, Per. From L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y. Above medium, conical, bright

attractive scarlet, firm, fair to good. Quite productive. Foliage vigorous. Runners moderately numerous. Appears promising as a late berry. Fruit is symmetrical and retains its size during the season.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

In regard to the Rough Rider strawberry, I will say that I planted it, last spring, on the school grounds at Briarcliff Manor where, beside several others, it did well if not the best of our list. The plants were in very poor condition when they were set, but notwithstanding this they made a strong, healthy growth and the foliage was in remarkably good condition and free from disease during the whole season. Having them only the one year, of course, we have not fruited them, as yet, so that personally we cannot say regarding that, but have heard the most favorable reports from those who have done so. It is our idea to test this variety with a view to planting extensively on the new school property here.

W. D. HURD, Horticulturist.

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